

Charlevoix County Herald.

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No. 7

Evangelistic Campaign

To Be Held at Temple Theatre For Four Weeks.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST JORDAN:

In order that there may be a thorough understanding of all the details of the approaching Union Evangelistic Campaign, the Executive Committee has authorized the following statement:

The Loose Evangelistic Party has been invited to hold a series of meetings in East Jordan, the meetings to continue for a period of at least four weeks. The churches that united in the call have appointed an Executive Committee composed of the following men: Rev. J. Clemens, W. E. Malpass, R. McDonald, W. P. Porter, Rev. R. S. Sidebotham and R. E. Webster. This committee has appointed other committees to have charge of the different departments of the work.

The meetings will be held in Temple Theatre. The date set for opening is Sunday March 25th, 1917. Arrangements are being made for prayer meetings to be held in different sections of the city, some two or three nights a week, until the campaign opens. When the actual campaign begins, preaching services will be held in the Theatre each evening of the week except Saturday. Group prayer-meetings will be held in different homes at some convenient hour each morning. Services will be conducted in the Theatre Sunday morning and evening and sometimes in the afternoon.

We are especially desirous that there be no misunderstanding in regard to the finances of the campaign. The local committee has agreed to be responsible for the traveling expenses of the party to East Jordan, their entertainment while here, \$50 a week to be applied on the salary of the four helpers and for all bills such as advertising, building, etc. The Evangelist comes with no specified salary. At the close of the campaign an offering will be taken for him, which will be the only money he will receive. All money will be handled by the local Finance Committee, whose books will be audited and a report made to the public.

We take this our earliest opportunity of presenting these facts to the community, that all be thoroughly acquainted with the plans and methods adopted. We invite the entire community to unite in making this campaign a means of improving the social, moral and spiritual conditions of our city.

By order of the Executive Committee.
R. S. Sidebotham, Chairman.
R. E. Webster, Secretary.

Roads on Business Basis

Road building in the United States is now getting down to a business basis. Generalities are hardening into concrete facts—something tangible upon which to base the cost of the modern road and the amount the construction of such a road will save. Sufficient evidence also has been accumulated to prove beyond question that the old type of road will not meet new traffic conditions.

In transforming old roads into new, two stages of engineering have developed. The first is what might be termed the mental engineering stage, or the work of bringing together and concentrating all previously conflicting forces of ideas of the state, county, or community upon the one specific enterprise—the building of roads that will last.

Shifting the public mind around to a point where the economy of building roads for permanence is thoroughly understood, is now being done by first ascertaining the amount of money that has been sunk during a given period of years to maintain old types of road in passable condition. Against this amount is set the first cost and upkeep of a concrete road, covering a like period. The net result of this comparison shows that the permanent road costs no more than the old road covering an equal number of years, with this difference. The permanent road is still in good condition and usable every day in the year after it has been paid for, while excessive repair expenditures must continue, in the future as in the past, on the old type roads. These points are familiar to visitors at the Cement Show but they will bear repeating.

About the worst calamity we can imagine to befall a person these days is to drop a bag containing one or two eggs.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

Following is the program for the agricultural extension school which will be held in the Grange Hall at Iron-ton, Feb. 27, 28, and Mar. 1, 2.

TUESDAY

A. M.—Dairying and Permanent Agriculture.
The Limiting factors of Production in Michigan Soils.
P. M.—Foods and their Composition. Improvement of Small Grains thru the use of Pedigreed Varieties and better Cultural Methods.

WEDNESDAY

A. M.—Nutrition; Balancing Rations; Food Requirements.
Practical Methods of Improving Michigan Soils.
P. M.—Rations for Dairy Cows. Corn; Corn Judging.

THURSDAY

A. M.—Consideration of Dairy Rations Submitted by Members of the Class. The Use of Lime and its Relation to Successful Agriculture.
P. M.—Where Profit Begins in Dairying.

Corn; Seed Selection and Testing.

FRIDAY

A. M.—Rearing Calves and Young Breeding Stock.
More and Better Alfalfa for Michigan.
P. M.—Breeds and Dairy Types. Fertilizers.
Lectures in Dairying by J. A. Waldron.

Lectures in Farm Crops by I. K. Maystead.

Sessions begin promptly at 9:30. Everyone welcome. Come promptly on time; don't slight the morning sessions; help make this school record breaker for prompt attendance, regular attendance, and large attendance.

To the School Officers of Charlevoix County

WHAT? Officers' meeting for Charlevoix County.

WHEN? Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 1917. 10-12 a. m. and 1-3 p. m.

WHERE? City Hall, Boyne City.

WHO? W. L. Coffey, chief clerk and legal advisor of the State Department of Public Instruction, will have charge of the meeting.

WHY? Do you know what per cent of your teacher's salary you will need to hold back next year to pay into the TEACHERS' STATE RETIREMENT FUND? Do you know that the Pension Law is compulsory? Can a member of your school board receive extra pay for extra services if the district votes to this effect? Why should the school board need to sanction a contract let at a district meeting? For what two things may a director or his representative from a school board receive pay over and above the salary voted him at the annual meeting? (Well, some of them is for attending this meeting, \$2 for the day and all actual expenses to and from Boyne City.)

HOW? Come on horseback. Come on foot. Come on the train or bring a load of neighbors and friends.

You can prepare to do more for your district and for yourself this day than on any other one day of the year. I hope that every school elector within driving distance of Boyne City will turn out to make this meeting the record meeting of the year.

Yours for BETTER SCHOOLS,
MAYL STEWART, Com'r.

It's a Fact

The publisher of an exchange whose patience have been taxed beyond endurance recently printed the following: It certainly beats the devil how the average citizen will lie about a subscription to a newspaper. Unless you have had experience in the newspaper business you would not believe how down-right rotten dishonest some people who otherwise pride themselves on their integrity, will become. It would make the readers of this paper stand aghast if we should relate some incidents of people telling falsehood about their accounts with this office. A few of them get away with it because we would rather lose a dollar than engage in a brawl or be arrested for inciting corporal punishment.

Many of our exchanges the last few weeks have contained strong hints for delinquent subscribers to come in and pay their subscription. That's all right boys, to dun your subscribers, but we are not going to fall into your ways.

Men sure are docile animals. Any wife can manage her husband, but when it comes to the hired girl—well, that's different.

FISH DUCKS GET MANY TROUT

Fishermen Would Have Law Passed Making Legal Their Killing

In spite of the fact that this is the closed season for brook trout, local sportsmen are firm in declaring that more are being caught now than at any other time during the year. The fish duck that is frequenting the unfrozen streams stands accused of this felony.

A dozen varieties of duck, among which are the great saw-bills, golden eyes and whistlers, breed and make their home in this region during the entire year. When the lakes and bays freeze in the winter, the immense flocks move inland onto the rivers and creeks. Here they feed on the fish and such other refuse as comes to them.

The supply of food is very limited and the ducks have to fall back upon their natural food, the fish. It is surprising to see what large fish the small ducks can do away with. Recently one of the marauders became entangled and beat itself to death near a power plant on the Boardman river. The employees at the plant noticed it and cut it open, finding three brook trout that weighed nearly two pounds.

The sportsmen are unanimous in saying that a law should be framed making it legal to kill fish ducks at all times of the year. They are valueless as food and only destroy the thousands of trout fry that local organizations are instrumental in planting each year. It is probable that such a law will soon be sent to Lansing for introduction.—Petoskey News.

Cash System Best

Going in debt is one of the causes of the high cost of living in America, hence the cash system is best.

The average American will buy anything he can go in debt for, while the average foreigner in the United States will buy absolutely nothing which he cannot pay for at the time of purchase.

Comparatively few of us give much thought to the advantages to be derived from a cash system of trading. "I've got to have it" satisfies us when we want something, no matter what. But if we could not get it until the money was forthcoming we would realize that we did not really have to have it.

If the purchaser would borrow from the bank and pay cash for his commodities—if he must go in debt—he would find a great decrease in the expense account, and at the end of the year he would, after paying interest to the bank find a balance on his side of the ledger.

A local firm once had us print a card which was placed in the envelope with the monthly statement sent to debtors which was as follows:

"Please help Bill! If you will promptly pay this bill, then I can pay Bill the bill I owe him; for Bill says he can't pay his bills until he hears from me."

There is the whole thing in a nutshell, and proves beyond the shadow of a doubt the truth of our statement: "Cash System Best."

Not to Blame

A Kansas editor is about as hard to get ahead of as a Kansas cyclone. Mr. Weaver of the Sedgwick Pantagraph, recently raised the price of his paper from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a year and his reply to some complaint heard about the change says: "You may be of the opinion that the paper isn't worth \$1.50 neither is a gallon of gasoline worth 21 cents, nor 10 pounds of sugar worth \$1.00, nor a pound of veal worth 30c, nor a bushel of corn worth 80c, but these are the prices the people are paying. Potatoes are retailing at \$3.00 per bushel and sow bosom 23c per pound. So don't get mad at us. Goodness knows we did not start that fuss in Europe."

The world will forgive a man for failing, but not for giving up.

More than 700 newspapers have suspended publication within the last year because of the high cost of stock. It sometimes seems possible, too, that the number will reach 701.

Every month adds another farmer or two to our regular list of job printing patrons. The time is gone forever when any old scrap of paper and a cheap envelope was good enough for a farmer to write his letter on. Today he demands regular-size stationery, neatly printed—and his demands are just as reasonable as those of any business house. Farming is a business—a big business, and farm stationery, while comparatively new, has come to stay.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In Lapland men and women dress exactly alike?

Asia contains one third of the land surface of the earth?

Fernando El Cano, of Santa Rosa, Cal. says he is 115 years old.

That the finest pearls are produced in the Persian gulf and about Ceylon?

That the injuries per year in the United States are estimated at 2,000,000?

The deaths from accidents in the United States aggregate 35,000 per year?

That in the last five years our National and State law makers have passed 62,550 laws?

That the sky lark and the wood lark are thought to be the only birds that sing as they fly?

If the sea should rise one twenty-sixth of its depth, one half of the land would be under water?

Candle lamps bright enough to be used on bicycles and motorcycles have been invented in France.

A barge built for the harvesting help on the Pacific coast gathers up 500 tons of sea weed on a trip?

Land covers 29 per cent., of the earth's area and 14 per cent of it is less than 500 feet above sea level?

Punch bowls of moulded ice, with flowers frozen therein, are being turned out by some ice manufacturers?

In Mexico there grows a tree called the "tree of little hands," because it's leaves look like the hands of a child?

In Russia there are enough people to populate Great Britain, Germany and France, with a considerable number left over.

That a new heading device for harvesting wheat is designed so that it can be attached directly to the front of the tractor?

Swedish milkmaids are being displaced by men who are taking up work that was formerly regarded as purely for women.

In a new form of electric fan vertical blades draw in the air from beneath and distribute it equally in all horizontal directions.

Spain is studying its large deposits of peat, with a view to utilizing the material for the production of both gas and electricity.

Two inventors living in Portland, Ore., have patented an egg shipping crate so arranged that should an egg be broken, it will not soil the others.

A German hospital uses a series of mirrors to reflect beams of light free from shadows on an operating table from an arc lamp outside the operating room.

Fully nine-tenths of the magazine articles on how to choose a husband or how to manage one are written by spinsters, according to one magazine editor.

The Siamese have a deep rooted superstition about odd numbers, and in the building of their houses they strive to have an even number of windows and doors.

If a regiment of 1000 men, with equipment of 60,000 pounds, marches 10 miles, it does as much work as laborers raising a weight of 200,000 tons a distance of one foot?

To replace the familiar steam roller a gasoline machine has been developed which, in addition to economizing on fuel, gives its driver an unobstructed view of his work.

The first successful example of the lithographic art was produced 120 years ago by Aloys Senefelder, a Bavarian, who produced a piece of music printed by his process.

Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, has a population of 400,000 and is said to be the gayest city in the world. The Roumanians are a Latin race and Bucharest is a deliberate imitation of Paris.

Historical Facts of the Week

Abraham Lincoln was born Feb. 12, 1809.

Cotton Mathe died Feb. 13, 1727.

The Battleship Maine was blown up Feb. 15, 1898. Susan B. Anthony was born Feb. 15, 1820.

Geronimo, great Apache chief, died Feb. 17, 1909.

Charleston was captured in one of the great Civil War fights on Feb. 18, 1865.

Just a thought for employees: If you were in business, would you employ yourself?

A North Dakota editor has the sympathy of the entire publishing fraternity. A society woman in his town was hostess at an exclusive function. The editor wrote a head on the story, "Mrs. So and So's Big Fete," and the printer set it, "Mrs. So and So's Big Feet."

Military Efficiency

A Tentative Plan for Universal Training.

By Lt. Colonel Edw. G. Heckel, 33rd Michigan Infantry.

In presenting this plan, the idea which I wish to bring out is that while there are many other plans being submitted, all of them have merit, there might be at least the kernel of an idea in my plan, which, added to several other kernels, might, in the whole, bring results. Another thing which we must have constantly before us in order to make any permanent success is, a give and take proposition with the regular Army, or in other words, co-operation to the fullest extent.

So far it seems to have been the purpose in all our publicity for Universal Training in the Army, to make the people of the United States see that there is but one solution to the problem and that is to create a large standing army, making the larger mass conform to the smaller part. In other words, make the Unorganized Militia, which consists of every able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty five years (the large mass) submit itself to compulsory service in the army, which consists of the small mass. My idea is to invert the process, making the small mass (the Army) conform and regulate itself to the advantage and benefit of the large mass (the Unorganized Militia).

The whole system of Universal Training in my estimation, is to equalize the load. At present the few who are in the National Guard are sacrificing everything in life for the advantage and benefit of the masses who are neither willing to pay nor play. Universal Training, as outlined in this plan, would not eliminate anyone from doing his share of work in the Army or Guard, so that while many would look with favor upon the plan as long as it takes care of the situation and does not effect them in any way, they would be satisfied, but if service is divided equally, among each male citizen, there can be no cause for complaint.

The plan in itself is simple enough and perhaps scores of others have thought of it before. All we read and hear of is Universal Training in the Army. My plan is to advocate Service in the National Guard Instead. Compel every boy, when he reaches his 18th birthday, to enlist in the National Guard regardless of whether or not he is able-bodied or has some minor physical defect. By selecting just able bodied citizens for such duty would discriminate against them, and many would use this as an excuse to be classed as physically unfit. Train young men for some particular job in the service. There are many branches which can be filled by men or boys less than five feet four inches, and who may have a few minor physical defects which would disqualify them for service in the infantry, cavalry, etc., yet who could become members of the Quartermaster's Corps, or in various capacities as clerks, cooks, bakers, truck or mule drivers, mechanics, etc., while an able-bodied man could be relieved from that duty and sent to the first line for active service.

SERVICE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD

All male citizens report to the proper officer just after the field training period held each summer, in the year nearest his 18th birthday, for a period of nine years, the first three years in the active training corps, the second three years in the first reserve, and the last three years in the second reserve. Instructions in the training corps could be held twice a week in the Armory, with rifle practice and schools in addition, then, in the first year, three months be given over to intensive field training, say during the months of June, July, and August. During the second year, Armory training same as first year and two months intensive field training during July and August, and the third year, Armory training with one month of field training, so that during the month of August all the troops could be mobilized for summer maneuvers and training.

During the three years of first reserve, the Armory training could be as needed or eliminated entirely, and two weeks only given over to field training with the rest of the troops. Service in the second reserve would consist of no training unless absolutely necessary.

Of course there would be some people that would argue against this saying it would interfere with college education. This could be overcome by

having similar work in college as that carried on at home stations in the Armory, and field training could be arranged so that it would come during the vacation period and not conflict with school work.

At any time during the entire period a man may be relieved of this training by joining the regular army for an enlistment of three years with the colors and three in the reserve. All enlistments in the regular Army to be made through Sgt. Instructors who receive a fee for doing so, thus doing away with the present system of recruiting.

It should be made absolutely necessary for a man to have a first class discharge from the training corps in the first reserve, showing proficiency in the branch of service assigned to, before he will be eligible to vote at any election.

At the end of the third year training corps will be assigned to a permanent organization so that in case of mobilization, after the training corps period, each company or other organization will be fully prepared and ready to go forward without delay. This system would provide for the paper work as now being done in the regular Army at all time at home stations, so that all would be familiar with it and could do it without any further trouble on being called out for service.

Instead of training men in the training corps give them a regular clothing allowance sufficient to clothe them, and a small amount during field camp for personal purposes, and, during the entire period, require the men to wear their uniforms at all times at home stations, so that everyone may know that these men are members of the training corps, and are to be treated with respect, and, at the same time, would relieve men of the necessity of buying civilian clothes. A clothing allowance of this kind would not amount to as much as the amount now provided for in the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, which pays the men for Armory training. Inasmuch as this is a compulsory proposition each one should be treated alike so that the pay feature would be equitable. Medical attention could be given the men gratis during their training corps term. The Federal Government to provide a portion of the funds for building Armories in each community, and the balance paid by the local government.

SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

In order to train this large mass of men we will have to co-operate with the Army even more so than at present. In the first place a regular Army of 250,000 men would be big enough for the first line providing plenty of reserves are in process of training. This army of 250,000 men would be recruited through the Sgt. Instructors of each National Guard Company, either from men who like to soldier or from men who are attracted to the service by the special inducements as Sgt. Instructors of each National Guard Company, and also to compel every foreigner between the age of eighteen and forty five to serve at least one year in the regular army before being eligible to Citizenship Papers, paying special attention to the instruction of these men in English, etc., so that when they come out of the Army they will be better fitted for citizenship. The enlistments at large to be made through Sgt. Instructors.

If the Army cannot be kept up to the required strength by these methods, select a certain number of men from the National Guard each year after the field training period. The standing Army to consist of 250,000 men in addition to the officers and non-commissioned officers required for National Guard instruction, that is to say, all officers and enlisted men used for instructing, to be in addition to the number required to properly officer all units. Make it possible for especially well fitted and qualified National Guard officers to enter the Army list in grades other than that of 2nd Lt., allowing a period of years for constructive work done in civil life, emphasizing the fact that good officers do not necessarily have to be highly trained or technical men.

HOW THE NATIONAL GUARD WILL BE INSTRUCTED.

In the first place appoint a regular army officer for each Battalion who will be detailed for a long period, to a certain community. He will then have an opportunity to learn and teach all the men in his community. Also one officer from each regiment and higher unit and officers of specially trained technical organizations for each state as needed. As an incentive to get the best services and best men for these positions, pay them an additional bonus, 10 or 20 per cent of their pay. Create

(Continued on Second Page)